

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

NO. 52.

LEGAL.

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Attorney Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
BRANDON, MAN.
Agent for Freehold Loan and Savings Company.

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Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Counselor, etc.
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OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Av.

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Money to loan on farm property. School de-
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Money to loan on improved farm property.
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Wholesale and retail dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.
4th Street, Brandon.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
SIXTH STREET.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.
First-Class Accommodation.

KELLY & BOY,
The BRUNSWICK HOTEL,
5th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.
Toms H. Towsley, Proprietor.
The best brand of Liquors and Cigars always
in the Bar.
No facsimile dation and moderate charges.

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PHYSICAL SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.
A. McDonald's law office.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Ninth street, over old post office
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDARMD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Former graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.
M. C. P. S. Q. and Man.
Office and residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Ninth street, over old post office
BRANDON.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
Gold Medalist, Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.
and S. Ontario and Manitoba.
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Special attention to the Preservation of Natural
Artificial Teeth inserted on gold or vulcanite.
See a Residence—Over H. Meredith & Co.'s store,
South-west corner Rosser Ave. and 8th St.
Entrance on 6th St. Hours—Night and Day.

F. E. DOERING,
DENTIST,
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.

Office—Over T. T. Atkinson's store, Moles-
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and 6th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.
Gold filling a specialty.

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WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

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Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.
Telephone in Connection.
Office and Infirmary, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

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Dominion Land Surveyors,
And Civil Engineers,

CITY and COUNTY ENGINEERS,
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ARTHUR T. TIMEWELL & CO.,
Architects, Civil Engineers,
and Surveyors,

MASONIC BLOCK, BRANDON,
Special attention to
MILLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, AND ALL
ENGINEERING WORKS.

J. SHORT,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Best material
on hand.
Perfect fit
guaranteed.

CORNER 12TH ST. & ROSSER AVE.

A. F. & A. M. G. R. M.
The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,
No. 19, is held on the first and third Friday
of each month, at 8 P.M.

Head Office, MONTREAL.

President:—ANDREW ALLAN.
General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Bethune, Ontario, Quebec, Brandon,
Brantford, Ontario, Quebec, Chatham,
Galt, Ontario, Quebec, Hamilton,
Kitchener, Ontario, Quebec, Kitchener,
Kingston, Ontario, Quebec, London,
Montreal, Quebec, Walkerton, Ontario,
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BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon,
Branches in the UNITED STATES:—

New York.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale bank
London, Glasgow and eleven branches.

Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York.

Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank.

Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of

Minneapolis.

BRANDON BRANCH.

C. MEREDITH, ACTING MANAGER.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Busi-

ness.

Money received on deposit and current rate of

interest will be paid.

Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada

and the United States.—Sterling Drafts issued

available at all points in Great Britain.

Banking rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Let-

ters of Credit.

Particular attention paid to collections for

Banks and private parties.

FEAR SALE.

A SAW MILL RIG, complete, 25 horse power
Engine and Boiler. Applied to
S. G. GREIGG, Brandon.

Municipality of SIFTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a BY-LAW

to raise the sum of THREE THOU-

SAND DOLLARS, by the issue of Debentures to

that amount, for the purpose of aiding the con-

struction of a Bridge over Plum Creek, and also

Bridge over the Pipe Line, and other

works, has been enacted into the Com-

monality of Sifton, and that a vote of

the Ratepayers entitled to vote thereon will be

taken on the 20th day of September next, at

Leitch's Store, Kitchener, Salford School House,

and the Post Office, and other provisions of

The Manitoba Municipal Act, 1884.

The said By-Law provides that the said Deb-

entures shall be payable in 20 years, with interest

at eight per centum per annum payable yearly,

and that the amount of each Debenture will

be Three Hundred and Ninety Dollars for

Interest and Sinking Fund for repayment of

principal.

The whole existing debt of the Municipality is

at present \$1,000.

The said By-Law, or a true copy thereof, is on

file, and can be seen at the office of the under-

signed until the day of taking the said vote.

The further consideration of the By-Law, after

the taking of said vote, will be on the 21st day

of September, at the Council Room of the

Municipality of Sifton, (Labourde's Store, Oak

Lake,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this 2nd day of August, A.D. 1884.

W. G. KNIGHT,
Chairman of the Municipality of Sifton.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the
mails leaving Brandon that day, and will contain
full telegraphic and market reports and a full
news and carefully written editorials upon all
public questions.

Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-

vance, and \$2.50 when not paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$15.00	\$7.00	\$4.00	\$2.00
"	10.00	5.00	2.50	1.20
"	40.00	20.00	10.00	5.00
"	25.00	12.50	6.00	3.00
"	10.00	5.00	2.50	1.20

In above rates are included, one line for advertising, one line for
notices, by-lines, Sales, &c., charged at the rate
of 12 cents per line for first insertion, and 8 cents
per line for each subsequent insertion. The line
price will be estimated at one-half the
price of a column in the first insertion.

No fees inserted under "specie" heads in regard

to money or bills of exchange.

No papers or advertisements discontinued

till all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION:

Pitman's Phonography by Mail.

W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

Loans on improved farms rapidly pushed through.

Charges moderate.

W. M. AXON, Winnipeg, Manager.

SIFTON & SIFTON, Solicitors, &c., Brandon.

Agents.

Office, Cor. 4th Street and Rosser Ave.

REPORT OF FIRE, WATER & LIGHT.

Recommended payment of following

accounts.

R. McLean,..... 35.50

J. A. Smart,..... 12.50

Child & Timewell,..... 50

M. Corrigan, fireman,..... 12.50

Several other firemen received like

payments.

That Geo Munroe's account be defered.

That the city clerk correspond with

a firm in Buffalo as to cost of

some supplies.

That the council ask for tenders for
25 cords of poplar and 25 cords of
tamarack; that the clerk get the cost of a car of coal; that a telephone
communication be made with the residence of Jas A Russell.

A report from John Robinson, pound-keeper, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

S. Hewittson, \$18.75. Sent to Finance Committee.

Account of Coombs & Stewart, for

harness, saddles, trunks, bridles, whips, etc.

SATCHELS AND VALISES

of all kinds.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-

PAIRING TRUNKS.

Oxen and Horses' Outfit.

Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.

SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Imports and manufacturers of all kinds

Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.

SATCHELS AND VALISES

of chamberlain sundry

small disbursements.

INQUIRIES.

Ald. Cameron wanted to know if

the collector had his rolls in shape.

The clerk said yes.

Ald. Moor enquired if the tolls on

bridges had been reduced. The Mayor

said "yes." Return tickets for double

teams were now 25cts. 15cts for

single trip and 10cts for single

horse.

To Ald Adams, Ald. Cameron said

the city team had lately been em-

ployed on 9th street. The Mayor

thought it would not be a bad idea

to collect the stones between 9th and

12th streets.

Ald. Adams felt it would be a good

idea to keep the team hauling gravel

onto Rosser.

Ald. Hughes, thought it would be

a good idea to decide on something

new.

Ald. Moor considered it advisable

to enclose the gravel pit.

Ald. Cameron did not consider it

could be done now with low fin-

ances.

Ald. Lee saw that something should

be done.

To Ald. Sifton, Chief McMillan

said he was trying to engage a man

to eat the noxious weeds.

NOTIONS.

Adams and Lee, that the council

purchase ticket to send Mrs. Camp-

bell and family to Ontario. Ald.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

BIOT IN THE COAL REGION.

An Armed Mob Hold Snake Hollow, Ohio.

One of the Guards at a Coal Mine Shot and Kill'd.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 31.—The miners at Snake Hollow made an attack on the guards at two this morning, one of them being killed and two wounded. It is reported that about 3,000 miners, who came in from the surrounding country, made the attack. The telegraph lines are all cut, and the sheriff in that vicinity is thus prevented from communication with the governor in order to call out the militia. One of the hoppers was burned during the night entailing a loss of \$4,000. No definite information has yet been received hereto as to the reason for cutting off the telegraph communication. The Columbus and Hocking Valley railroad and Coal company's officials went down on a special train this morning. They expect further trouble in the day or to-night.

In a second dispatch Sheriff McCarty, of Athens county, sent the following telegram to Gov. Hoadly from Buehler, which is in the neighborhood where the riot occurred last night: "The shooting commenced about 2 a.m., and continued about an hour. I am not able to judge the number of men or say how many shots were fired. The fire was general and a great many shots were exchanged. Not less than six or seven hundred. There were one hundred or more men rioting around with shotguns, rifles and revolvers. One guard was shot dead without provocation and while pleading for mercy two others were wounded, the guard returned fire but I cannot say whether any person was killed or wounded." The sheriff is unable to say how soon another attack will be made. No troops can be forwarded except on an order from the sheriff. The governor is in readiness to receive the order. The State Journal, Nelsonville, special received this afternoon says: At 3 a.m. the guards on duty at No. 7 mine were suddenly surrounded by a lot of armed men. In the meantime the coal hoppers were all covered on fire. The men had their faces blackened. The telegraph wires were also cut at several places through the valley, thus cutting off communication. The State Journal representative was surrounded and ordered to leave the town or suffer the consequences.

The striking miners are concentrating to-night at Murray City, and the deputy-sheriff in charge there has asked the sheriff for aid. It is thought that the troops will be called out before morning. At all other points in the valley everything is reported quiet. Murray City is about five miles from Snake Hollow, and not so well guarded.

Rioters are firing on the guard at Sand Run and Long Stretch mines. Both places have called for help, and the militia at Lancaster and New Lexington have been ordered in readiness for marching orders. Owing to the wires being cut particulars are obtained with difficulty. The governor telegraphed the sheriffs of Athens, Hocking and Perry counties—"All means in your control should be exhausted to suppress riotous proceedings and protect life and property before the aid of the state was called for."

He Believed in Fate.

The world is full of fatalists, says a writer in a San Francisco paper. I have been told a peculiar anecdote on the subject. At a frontier post the officers' mess was engaged in an ardent discussion. Wine had been freely partaken of, and, with one of the strange caprices of intoxication, there was philosophy at the bottom of the glasses. The Mohamadan religion was the subject of argument. Mussulmans believe in fate. For them a man's destiny is written above, the time of his death set, and nothing can change it. Every one had something to advance or to relate in pro or con argument. In answer to one of the officers, who demanded to know of what use and to what purpose was reason and its controlling power, it was we were born with the tag of our destiny attached, another, a newcomer, arose and said:—

"Gentlemen, what is the use of discussion? Make a practical test of the question. Take me as the subject. Can a man wilfully dispose of his life or is a fatal moment chosen by a higher power? Try the question on me. Who will conduct the experiment?"

No one answered. Then some one proposed a wager.

"Done," was the answer. The subject drew a pistol, showed that it was loaded, and held to his temple.

"Twenty dollars, I believe? Who will pay if I lose?"

He pulled the trigger and the pistol mis-fired.

"A joke!" cried the crowd.

The fatalist smiled. He recocoked the pistol, and with a steady hand he aimed at the clock on the wall. He fired, and the bullet went right through the centre of the dial.

"Apologize, now," said he, "I have won the bet. I always did believe in fate."

Beaux of Former Times.

We question whether the celebrated Beau Brummell, and even the equally renowned Romeo Coates, are not absolutely mere novices in their dress, compared with some of the distinguished dressers of the former days. Sir Walter Raleigh wore a white satin pinstriped vest, close sleeved to the wrist; over the body a brown doublet, finely dowered and embroidered with pearl. In the feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the sprig, in place of a button; his trunk of breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, tinged at the end all white; and buff shoes, with white ribbon. On great court-days his shoes were so gorgeously covered with precious stones as to have exceeded the value of £6,000; and he had a suit of armor of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies and pearls. King James's favorite, the Duke of Buckingham, could afford to have his diamonds tucked so loosely on that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickets who were generally his *Dances de la Cour*; for our duke never condescended to accept what he himself had dropped. His cloaks were trimmed with great diamond buttons and diamond hat bands, cockades and earings, yoked with great ropes and knots of pearls. He had 27 suits of clothes made, the richest that embroidery, lace, silk, velvet, silver, gold and gems could contribute, one of which was velvet, set all over both suit and cloak, with diamonds valued at four thousand pounds, besides a great feather, stuck all over with diamonds. He also had his sword, girdle, hat and spurs. When the difference in the value of money is considered, the sum thus ridiculously squandered in dress must have been prodigious.

Method of Feeding to Prevent Colic in Horses.

The article on this subject in your last number page 162, is in general, an excellent one; but I have known horses which, if fed with fine meal mixed with twice its bulk of short-cut hay, as there suggested, would still be affected with the colic. "The fibrous hay" does not, in some instances, "completely separate the particles of meal, so as to form a spongy, porous mass," as there stated, as I have experienced, and caution must be used in regard to this. I kept two family horses for a number of years, and when I first obtained them their mess morning and evening, was Indian meal, mixed half and half with wheat bran, and a pint of oil meal, with at least four times their bulk of short-cut hay, wet up with soft, pure eastern water; in addition to this, whatever long hay, during the night and day, was requisite for them. One of these horses did well with this ration, but the other was soon attacked with colic. I alleviated this with a dose of dissolved Epsom salts, poured down the throat with a junc bottle. Still every few days the colic would come on again, then suspected it must be caused by the wet-up mixture of short-cut hay, meal &c., and discontinued this, and fed the meal and bran dry by themselves, and long hay only; and although I kept the horse half a dozen years or so after this, it was never again attacked with colic, nor had it any other ailment.

A neighbor of mine had a horse often dangerously attacked with colic. On learning this, I enquired as to its feed, and found it was given a ration night and morning of a mixture as described above. I informed him of my case, and he then changed the feed of his horse as I had done, since which it has escaped colic entirely.

It is dangerous to feed some horses corn in any way whether on the cob, cracked in a mill, or ground into meal. I have known of occasional deaths from all these, especially among Eastern horses, which are seldom reared on corn alone for their grain, as is so generally practised at the West and South. There I have seen horses turned out day and night to large fields of corn, to eat all they desired of both stalks and grain, supplementing this, perhaps, with no other feed, not even grass or hay.—

Care of Cows in Calf.

Where facilities for separation are at hand, it is doubtless safest to keep the in calf cows apart from the rest; but, of course this is not always possible. Separation, however, should not be supposed to insure absolutely the safety of a herd, so as to make inspection unnecessary. In all circumstances, the more carefully a herd is "watched and tended," the smaller are chances of loss from neglected accident or undetected illness.

Even if the non-breeders—that is to say, the cows and heifers intended for breeding, not at the time pregnant—are kept apart from the present breeders, they should be watched and if not running out with the bell, removed from among their female companions during periods of excitement. Many a sprain, many a strain, and much loss of flesh, from disturbance and from time taken off grazing, might be avoided by watchfulness.

Among the heavy breeding cows, and those not far gone in calf, constant supervision is an important necessity. To catch the first sign of calf-casting, and immediately separate from their fellows those about to cast, is often the only way of preventing the evil from extending to the whole of the breeding female portion of the herd; while the notice and removal of anything likely to cause casting, the immediate application of remedies in the case of minor accidents, attention to slight lameness, and numberless other details of daily care, go to make the difference, very often, between successful and unsuccessful breeding.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

Bone Spavin.

Ordinary treatment of spavin consists in rest, cold applications, continued during two or three days, and succeeded by blistering, or the insertion of a seton, or by firing. If firing is resorted to, a blister may be applied immediately thereafter. Subsequently, liberty on pasture, when in season, or work on soft ground, such as ploughing. In cases where spavin is not of the occult kind, the bony enlargement is not removed by the treatment, and more or less stiffness of the hock joint is apt to remain.—*Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.*

Masculine Women.

A famous divine lately deplored the enlarging opportunities of education offered to women as tending to make them masculine. The finest charm of women, he thought, would have departed with her ability to "dispense with the protecting and sustaining aid of man." This statement seems to mean, if it mean anything, that the woman who can earn her own livelihood is less womanly than her sister who cannot. Those distinctively masculine qualities which enable man to exercise his "protecting and sustaining care" over woman, and which, by inference, are undesirable for her, are courage, energy, ambition, preservancy, industry, probity, and that capacity to adapt means to ends which results from good business training. But what one of these attributes is woman more charming without? Is courage an untemperate possession? In all casualties by land or by sea, more women perish proportionately than men, not so much by reason of their physical weakness as of their cowardice and lack of self-control. But was Grace Darling ever called unfeminine, or Catherine Douglass, or Lucy Hutchinson? Is Elfrida of the blue eyes ever more charming or maidenly modest than when, by herself she saves her lover from an awful death? If your girls are to skate, swim, row, ride, travel, as boys do, they must learn to face danger as boys do, and fortunately the practice teaches them.

CANADIAN INDIAN TRIBE.

BILES.

Chinamen Murdered by the Red Men—Louis Riel Organized Another Uprising.

An Ottawa despatch to the New York Herald says:—Advices from British Columbia state that several encounters have taken place on the mainland between Indians and Chinamen. A few days since one of the latter was murdered by Indians near Lillooet and robbed of a large quantity of gold dust. The Indians say that if the Dominion Government does not drive them out of the country they will do so. The Chinamen are daily crossing over into the United States territory, where they get employment gathering the hay crop. It is believed here that Louis Riel, who led the Red River rebellion in

1870, is endeavoring to incite the half-breeds to another uprising. He had only been in Canada one day before runners were sent out among the Indians urging them to demand £300,000 from the Hudson Bay Company, the price they received for the transfer of their lands to the Dominion. Chiefs Big Bear and Lucky Man at once joined ten other chiefs in the movement, and were ordered to report to Riel for instructions. Should their mission fail Big Bear will refuse to go on the reserve unless told to do so by Riel, whom both half-breeds and Indians appear to realize as their leader.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION

Extracts From Some of the Recovered Diaries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An army official who read portions of the diaries of the Greely party, says they reveal a more serious condition of affairs than the survivors admit. It seems that from the beginning of the expedition there were disputes between the members of the party. These led to a division, which existed at the time of the rescue. When found there were two parties, one in charge of Sergt. Long, and the other in charge of Sergt. Brainard, who cared for him daily. Stealing rations was a common practice. One entry says Pavay stole them whenever opportunity offered, and that he took those apportioned to indispended members of the party. When the men were sent to shoot birds and were successful, they concealed some of the birds in the snow for their future use. No mention is made of cannibalism in the portions of the diaries that have been read, and an officer who has seen them refuses to say whether or not any other member of the party than Henry is reported to have been shot. Officials say the diaries are not to be made public until an investigation is ordered.

SALVATIONISTS ROBBED.

A Valiant Soldier Beats an Ig-noble Retreat.

PARIS, Sept. 2nd.—Never has the excitement run as high in this quiet town since the Fenian raid, as last night, when a mob of about 200 men and boys surrounded the Gospel army barracks here, for the purpose of rotten-egging General Atherton. One or two of the male converts who appeared outside were gored with a shower of eggs and compelled to beat an unlighted retreat. A magistrate and constable appeared on the scene, but they could not restrain the crowd. They attempted to make an arrest but the party was rescued by mob, who were very determined and brooked no interference. The gallant general remained inside the barracks, where he was surrounded by a ring of his female converts, whose sex protected him, until about 2 o'clock in the morning, four hours after the meeting was dismissed, when he made his escape through the rear exit. The reason for the attack was the unpopularity of the general, who was considered offensive and hypocritical.

Some time ago he took a young girl convert from this town with him on a salvation starring trip, and vague rumors as to their relations worked the people into a terrible state of excitement. Should the general remain in town the attack is likely to be renewed unless the authorities provide a sufficient force to keep the mob in check.

THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

The Disease Making Frightful Headway in France and Italy.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—Cholera has undoubtedly appeared in the city province of Alicante. It was brought there by a family Clette. The week's quarantine to which it was subjected proved an insufficient safeguard. Another case has occurred in the city of Alicante, while at Nevella, a few miles west, sixteen persons were attacked and five died. A sanitary cordon has been established about the town. At Elda two suspected cases of cholera appeared, and two at Monovar. All the other provinces will maintain quarantine against Alicante. There is much alarm at Madrid. A train arrived yesterday with one hundred passengers from Alicante who had been quarantined near the capital.

NAPLES, Sept. 2.—Forty-two cases of cholera were reported here yesterday half of which proved fatal. The great increase is attributed to the excesses in which the people indulged on Sunday, which was a free day. A panic prevails, and disturbances among the populace are frequent. Hundreds are fleeing to Rome. It is believed here that Louis Riel, who led the Red River rebellion in

certified that a boiler maker died recently at Mill Wall, London, of Asiatic cholera.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—There have been 18 deaths from cholera at Carouges during the past two days. It is believed that visitors to the fair introduced the epidemic. The inhabitants have fled in many cases to other towns.

SOME, Sept. 2.—There have been 150 new cases of cholera and forty-five deaths in Italy during the past 24 hours.

NAPLES, Sept. 2.—Cholera is increasing; there were 20 fresh cases today.

MARSEILLE, Sept. 2.—There were four deaths from cholera today.

PROVINCIAL.

The farmers here began to market their grain at Varenne. Mr. Stephen, of Gopher Creek farm, was drawing in his large harvest of wheat to the elevator yesterday, and others will take advantage of the high price paid and market their wheat before the week is out.

The following appointments are gazetted: To be mayor public, Mrs. Robinson, Winnipeg; to be commissioners to take outside of Manitoba affidavits to release them, Samuel C. Fort and G. R. Locket, Montreal. The next sittings of the district court of the First Judicial District of the Territories will take place as follows: At Regina, on the 30th of September; Moose Jaw, 7th Oct.; Maple Creek, 10th Oct.; Boundary, 4th Nov.; Fort Qu'Appelle, 6th November.

A Greely dispute of yesterday says, Asa Goffield, hotel keeper, was tried today before W. P. A. the magistrate, for flourishing a revolver, threatening to shoot Compt. Goffield and resisting arrest yesterday. He was sentenced to two months in jail, one month at hard labor. He was taken to Winnipeg in charge of Officer Allan this evening.

Rev. Dr. Brice returned Saturday night from Rat Portage, where he has been for the past three or four weeks. Mr. Brice took a trip up Rainy River 150 miles, and opened a large Indian mound there. It is probably 200 or more years old, large trees two feet in diameter having grown over it. Dr. Brice employed a number of men who dug it open. A very deep excavation had to be made before anything was reached. Finally human bones, skulls, &c., were encountered in abundance. A number of primitive instruments were secured in addition to a native pottery cup, which the Dr. says is the only complete one now in existence in the Northwest. He secured quite an amount of pottery, and also found a copper instrument which was used to take the fat off the skins. The mound was 200 feet long and about 80 feet across, the circumference being about 518 feet. Mr. Brice during his visit secured over one hundred excellent specimens for the exhibition which will be made next week.

Mr. Donald Grant, the well known railway track-layer, of Minnesota, is in the city. He has had considerable experience in track-laying in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, having been connected with the construction of the Canadian Pacific from Winnipeg to Calgary. He is in the city for the purpose of figuring on the exact tract for the extension of a branch line, some 100 miles in length, to be commenced from Medicine Hat and run to the Galt coal mines.

The council of the University of Manitoba held a meeting at the Education office. The most business taken up was the appointment of the board of studies for the year. From St. Boniface College the election was reported of Rev. Dr. Lacombe and Rev. Mr. Chevrel; from St. John's College, of Rev. Canon O'Meara and Rev. Canon Matheson; from Manitoba College, of Rev. Dr. Beyer and Rev. Prof. Hart; Aschelton Pritchard and Rev. Prof. Cloutier, who were members of the board last year, were re-elected to represent the council. On motion of Dr. Gresaille, seconded by Rev. Dr. Beyer, Hon. Joseph Royal was re-elected vice-chancellor.

VOTERS' LIST, 1884.

CITY OF BRANDON.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the secretary of the 3d election district, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111st, 112d, 113d, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 163d, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172d, 173d, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182d, 183d, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192d, 193d, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202d, 203d, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212d, 213d, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222d, 223d, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232d, 233d, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242d, 243d, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252d, 253d, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262d, 263d, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272d, 273d, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282d, 283d, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292d, 293d, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302d, 303d, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312d, 313d, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322d, 323d, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332d, 333d, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342d, 343d, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352d, 353d, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362d, 363d, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372d, 373d, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382d, 383d, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392d, 393d, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402d, 403d, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412d, 413d, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422d, 423d, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432d, 433d, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442d, 443d, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452d, 453d, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462d, 463d, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472d, 473d, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482d, 483d, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492d, 493d, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502d, 503d, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512d, 513d, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 5

A HUMBLE CONFESSION.

Who is that little woman there,
With laughing eyes and dark-brown hair,
And physiognomy so fair!
My wife.

Who's not as meek as she appears,
And doesn't believe one-half she hears,
And toward me entertains no fears!
My consort.

Who wakes me up on every morning,
About the time the day is dawning,
My protestations calmly scorning?
My spouse.

Who runs this house both night and day,
And over all exerts her sway;
Who's boss o' this shanty, anyway?
My better half.

VANDERBILT'S HOME LIFE.

Olive Harper's Description of His Sitting-Room and Library.
[New York World.]

Next to my quiet study is the private sitting-room of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, on the left of this parlor. Here all is cool green, in Rogers' tart, and a quiet, reposeful feeling is engendered on entering. Here the great railroad magnate sits in his loved seat, and probably smokes his reflective after-dinner cigar. A large table stands in the middle of the room, with paper-knife, weights and two or three other little trifles on it, and there also lies a large pile of unopened letters. A plain ebony writing desk stands open in one corner of the room, with pen, ink, and papers about, just as if he had risen hastily and gone away with the intention of returning immediately to finish his work. One window gives a view of Fifth Avenue, and makes ample light. Easy arm-chairs stand about as if for every day use, and everything is delightfully comfortable and restful. In one corner of the room is a stand of books, and another holds a table covered with articles too numerous and also too artistic to mention separately. Just above these hangs a pencil drawing, very long and narrow, by Alma Tadema, and below that a velvet frame, containing small medallions painted on ivory, after the pictures painted by the artists themselves, of Titian, Raphael, Da Vinci, and Giorgio. In another place are those of Rubens, Van Dyck, Collins, Durer, and Carlo Dolci, also from originals.

There are also many other paintings in this room and the library, all worthy of notice by lovers of art, but of which perchance I must leave the mention for the present. There are several large vases of rare and costly porcelain and bronze in this room, but it is not overladen with ornaments.

The library is back of this room, and it is lighted only by a window which leads into the large vestibule, and what light reaches it from Mr. Vanderbilt's own room. The furniture is sparse, but exceedingly comfortable, and in the window stands a large revolving globe. Above the chimney is a long mirror, and along in front of it are placed no end of little Dresden figures, no more than four inches high, and they look oddly out of place in this room, devoted to the uses of a man who is supposed to have his mind so occupied with weighty subjects. The silly, insipid little faces and meaningless smiles and smiles on their pink and white countenances would drive me insane if I had to look at them often, but perhaps it is a relief after the cares and worries of Wall street to see them and to think that these little effigies must have been modeled some time or other from people who were young, handsome, and happy, and who had no care for money.

A Story of Mr. Bergh.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Mark Twain tells this story of Mr. Bergh: A lady was talking with Mr. Bergh one day and chanced to speak of a friend of hers who had lately been traveling out west. In crossing the frontier it became necessary that the father, mother, and three children should cross a somewhat swollen ford. Their only beast of burden was a mule. So the father placed two of the children on its back, then plunged in and led the beast in with him. It swam obstinately behind him, and all reached the other shore in safety. At the man's bidding the intelligent mule returned to where the mother and child were waiting to cross. The mother fearing to put too heavy a burden on the already tired animal put only the child upon its back, bade him hold fast, and with a prayer, led the animal to the water's edge. They plunged in, swam bravely for a time, then were seen to struggle and go down. "Oh think, Mr. Bergh," said the excited and pitying lady, "just think what must have been the feelings of that mother as she saw her darling child lost in the depths of that black water?" "True, oh, too true," sighed Mr. Bergh. "But did you ever think, my dear lady, what must have been the feelings of the mule?"

"Tender Feet."

[London News.]

Why do old ladies invariably, and old gentlemen frequently, suffer from what they dignify as "tender feet"? Simply because, throughout their lives, they have worn shoes modeled upon the ideal of the past, and not in the least upon the portion of their frame meant to be protected by them. The sight of a couple of elderly persons of either sex running, for instance, to catch an omnibus is always a ludicrous one. They go clumping along, scarcely using their lesser feet, and letting the whole weight of the body rest upon the heels. They could go more quickly and quite as gracefully upon two wooden stamps. Why should our shoes be thus allowed to add further sufferings to me, which has quite its full complement of miseries? Surely there is a sufficient proportion of sensible persons in the kingdom to make the experiment pay, if tried, of creating a supply of rationally made boots, and of thus obtaining a verdict for the plaintiff in the daily recurring case of feet versus boots.

The Cost of a Crazy Quilt.

[Exchange.]

A certain girl has jested a "crazy quilt" containing 3,000 bits of ribbon. It must have taken at least three minutes' sewing to the piece. That would make 27,000 minutes—an hour a day for a year and nearly three months. In that time this foolish girl might have learned a modern language, become an accomplished cook and housekeeper, studied no end of history and sciences, or have done benevolent and educational work among the ignorant and poor that would have lasted to the centuries.

THE PLACE
TO GET YOUR
EYE
PERFECTLY FITTED

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

IS AT

Reesor's Jewelry Store.

Just to Hand, another lot of

Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES,
SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD RINGS & FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

Also SILVERWARE & JET GOOD.

Everything marked in plain figures, and at Below Prices. Please call and see us.

Repairing a Specialty.

D. A. REESOR, The Jeweller.

JAMES PAISLEY,
Successor to SCOTT & PAISLEY.

Pioneer Dry Goods House,

TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

Summer Clothing,	at Cost.
," Under Clothing	,"
," Hosiery	,"
," Dress Goods	,"
," Gloves	,"

REMNANTS,
REMNANTS,
AT SLAUGHTER PRICES.

Come and see the Low Prices. New Goods are now coming forward. Our Discount Sale will be discontinued, but prices will be lower on all Summer Goods than ever. They will please the closest buyer. Our motto is Fair Dealing. Close Prices, and Straight Goods, for Cash only.

JAMES PAISLEY



WM. JOHNSTON,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

Agricultural Implements.

THE DUNDAS CORD BINDER.

THE BEST GRAIN HARVESTER IN THE WORLD.

It is perfect in all its parts. It has no equal for simplicity and durability. It is easily managed. It is of light draft. It is a perfectly balanced machine. It has the *Only Perfect Reel Made*. It is adjustable to any position. It is supported at both ends and never sags. It is so simple it can be moved with the eyes closed to any position.

The Dundas Cord Binder has removable gearing boxes to prevent wear. Adjustable swinging grain shield, a low down and easy elevator, front and rear binder trips, a complete raising and lowering device, a sure and easy tilt, a self-adjustable elevator, easy to learn, easy to understand.

Farmers, do not fail to see the Dundas Cord Binder before giving your orders

W. JOHNSTON, General Agent, Brandon, Man.

JOHN DICKINSON,
DEALER INGROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

CORNER NINTH STREET AND ROSSEY AVENUE,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

\$25 to \$50 PER DAY!

Can easily be made using the OLD RELIABLE

VICTOR

Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machinery,

We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. The WELL-MERITED SUCCESS which has crowned our efforts during the past fifteen years, and with EXCELLENCE for our MOTION, we are EXCELLENT AT IT in every country in the world. Our Machinery is operated by either Man, Horse or Steam and works very rapidly. They range in size from

3 inch to 4½ Feet in Diameter,

and will bore and drill to ANY REQUIRED DEPTH. They will bore successfully and rapidly through all kinds of Earth, Coal and Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal slate, Sand, Pan Gravel, Liver, Peat, Sandstone, Sod, Clay, etc. and are guaranteed to make the very best of Work in Quick Hard. They are right running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable and work which is the best and most practical machine extant. They are ordered by some of the highest State Oil men. They are also used extensively in

Prospecting for Coal, Gold, Silver, Coal Oil, and all kinds of Minerals.

And for sinking Artesian Wells and Coal Shafts, etc., they are unexcelled. We also furnish Engines, Boilers, Wagons, Hydraulic Rams, Horse Powers, Brick Machines, Eising Tools, Portable Forces, Rock Drills and Machinery of all kinds.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. ADDRESS,

Victor Well Augur and Machine Co.,

511, Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, U. S. A.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the Farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCall's LARDINE

Is conceded on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears truly as well as Caster or Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCALL BROS. & CO., Toronto, Ont.

by JAMES A. SMART, Brandon

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter,

IMPORT RS

WHOLESALE

General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

STORES

Cor. Tenth and Pacific Avenue,
BRANDON, MAN.

WESBROOK and FAIRCHILD

Have full lines of both

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE OUR CELEBRATED

MONITOR SEEDER,

Acknowledged by all practical farmers to be superior to any in the Market.

A FULL STOCK IN

DEERIE & CO.'S

HAND, SULKEY AND GANG PLOWS,

With Extra Heavy Points.

W. F. WILSON,

STILL TO THE FRONT

IN THE

Furniture Business,

with the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought into the city, all selected personally at the manufacturers, bought at prices that will enable me to sell lower than has ever been known in the Province. Especially low prices on Parlor and Bedroom suites for the next Thirty Days. A full line of Picture Frames, Mouldings, Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Mirrors, Fancy Goods

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street.

Goods Sold on Monthly Payments.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

DR. FLEMING and certain other members of the Farmers' Union were very anxious to have an interview with Sir Hector Langevin on Monday last, but only on the express understanding that no newspaper reporters would be in the company. The reason for this is obvious, but it cannot commend itself to the good sense of any fair minded man. The position taken was unfair—it was worse, it was dishonest. The object was to keep the facts from the public and allow such reports of the interview go to the world as Dr. Fleming published of the meeting with Mr. Burgess and of the Conservative meeting in Woodworth Hall a few weeks before—a tissue of falsehood without either reason or truth to support it. The policy of the Government has nothing to fear from open, honest criticism and from the position taken by the Doctor, the course of the Farmers' Union has everything to suffer from either, like the eye of an owl it cannot bear daylight. However, if Sir Hector was no worse floured in the interview than was Mr. Burgess, he and the Government's policy need not fear death till grey headed.

SUBMISSION AND PAYMENT.

Some of the eastern Conservative papers announce that it is very probable the Government will make such a change in their railway policy in this country, as will enable the railroads to get their land grant of 64 acres a mile free instead of paying \$1 per acre as at present, and all at once the Winnipeg Free Press in its child-like simplicity shouts, "The change has been made through continual demands of the Reform party"—that is the tail has been sufficiently strong to wag the head in this particular. It, then, the Free Press believes itself, it has but a poor way of giving what may be considered acceptable evidence of its sincerity.

Ever since the present Government accepted office in 1878, the Free Press has, notwithstanding its allegations of Tory submission to grit dictation, done its best to hurl mud at every feature of its policy. This is singular to say the least of it. During the whole period of grit rule, from 1873 to 1878, the Free Press glistened daily with charges of "wrong and unpardonable incompetency" against the administration, and now it wants to have the men, that according to its own story, listen to its advice and are governed by its directions supplanted by those who turned a deaf ear to its supplications in years gone by! This is simply monstrous, view it in any light imaginable.

It is however more reasonable, and certainly more charitable, to conclude that the old woman at the helm of the grit print is in her dotage. The fact of the matter is the government is making the interests and requirements of this country a continual study, is daily in receipt of advice from political friends, and is governed by the best instructions of the latter. A prudent parent never names a profession for a child in its infancy—he simply awaits the development of time, and its the education to the natural and developing capabilities, and the same reasoning holds true of a judicious government. To this end the Government is framing a policy for this country such as it finds the interests of the country call for.

The government is not from a reasonable, to say nothing of a political point of view, likely to go to opponents who have been continually misrepresenting the country and decrying its advantages, for instruction, while it has friends quite as competent to give it the information required.

The three changes of policy which the Free Press refers briefly, are the opening of the mile belt, the re-opening of homesteading in Southern Manitoba, and the removal of lien on railway lands to promote railway construction, and they are properly explained in a way that is neither palatable nor creditable to the grits of this country.

The mile belt was only cancelled from settlement, to shut off that speculation that ruined many in the days of the boom. When in those days railway stations were located, people were grabbing lands adjacent, to place town sites on the market, and the Government then very wisely, withdrew the mile belt, to put an end to map making, and when the boom collapsed they put it on the market.

Who again the Grits head? Messrs. Blake and McKenzie, partially succeeded in persuading the outside world our possessions west of Manitoba were an "arid waste," at

the solicitation of the C. P. R. and the Sioux dialect, to retain the last glimmerings of his mother tongue. The Manitoba treasury is rich and could very well afford the luxury. There was at Confederation wisdom in making provision for the dual language, as the French was in the ascendant, and it was impossible to say that it would not continue so. That point is now, however, settled, and the country should divest itself of all children's amusement.

Notwithstanding, should less than five Cabinet Ministers suffice, a country loaded with such wealth cannot flourish without five able bodied honourables at its head. British Columbia, in possession of its Crown Lands, can carry on the affairs of the Province with three Ministers. Nova Scotia can manage its business with three under salaries, but Mr. Norquay must have four colleagues, and each with a deputy, and all the paraphernalia attached to a Department at Ottawa. There is not in the Dominion to-day a Cabinet Minister who does as little office work as Mr. Norquay; and we pledge our reputation there is not one who holds shares and interests in so many railway, mining and other companies that are continually looking for Government patronage. He has plenty of time to look to the interests of the latter, but none to give to the office work of the Province—the latter is all done by proxies on high salaries. Then, again, the appointments he makes in the country, as a rule—a class of the greatest dead beats in the land—bear evidence of the natural peculiarities of the man. There are, of course, a few honorable exceptions, but take his court clerks, bailiffs, registrars, etc., etc., as a whole, and their entire study is to learn how they can dead beat any who may be unsuspicious enough to give them credit. As a rule, in other provinces, these appointments are given to men of distinguished merit in their own localities, but to get an office from the Norquay Government, it is only necessary either to speak the French or contract habits of indolence that totally unfit one for any of the more active pursuits of life. It would be a nice thing surely for the Dominion authorities to entrust the management of the Crown Lands of the Province to such an Administration. If this were done, instead of becoming a source of future revenue to the country, they would shortly be in possession of the class of pets that always find favor in the eyes of Manitoba's model Administrators. No; if the people want this Province to assume the status of its other sisters in the confederacy, the Province must set about ridding itself of the administrative impossibilities that have been for years hanging like so many millstones about its neck.

GLENWOOD COUNCIL.

The Winnipeg Sun, in alluding to our recent criticisms on the Norquay Government, hardly does us justice, for after admitting that most of our accusations were well founded, it would up with the covert insinuation that all of Mr. Norquay's shortcomings were the result of his being a creature of Sir John Macdonald. As a matter of fact, we intimated nothing of the kind, for we have long since concluded he is a creature of unpardonable vacillation, damaging incompetency, and inexplicable weakness—all the result of characteristics that, if much longer tolerated by the people, will result in provincial ruin. At Ottawa as a politician he is ignored, and as a statesman despised above any other man of distinction in the Province, and we know whereof we speak. When at Ottawa to-day he consents to a certain policy for the country, before he reaches home he allows the disposition of Edward the Unready to sway him to and fro, and on meeting the slightest opposition he shrinks at representative responsibility. Instead of having a settled conviction as to what the country requires, he only has it on the best system of trimming and shifting to keep himself in office, and the insult to which he treats the electors of the Province fully proves it. When before the Conservative convention in 1881, he committed himself as distinctly as a man could do it, to a redistribution before the general elections, but the elections came and went without it, and they will come and go again, if he thinks he will lose office by granting it, or if it is not forced upon him by the honor of the House.

Year after year he puts the country to the expense of several thousands of dollars for French translations and French printing which are just as necessary as is his own manly form for the natural recurrence of the seasons. There are to-day numerically more Germans than there are French in Manitoba, but because the French stick to Mr. Norquay by his giving their leaders seats in the House with a couple of dozen constituents, Mr. Norquay in turn must squander the public funds in French literature, to tickle their fancy and retain alive remembrances of a fading nationality. It is a wonder that he does not see the necessity for a translation of the Manitoba Gazette and Mr. Burrow's crop bulletin into

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Year after year he puts the country to the expense of several thousands of dollars for French translations and French printing which are just as necessary as is his own manly form for the natural recurrence of the seasons. There are to-day numerically more Germans than there are French in Manitoba, but because the French stick to Mr. Norquay by his giving their leaders seats in the House with a couple of dozen constituents, Mr. Norquay in turn must squander the public funds in French literature, to tickle their fancy and retain alive remembrances of a fading nationality. It is a wonder that he does not see the necessity for a translation of the Manitoba Gazette and Mr. Burrow's crop bulletin into

the Sioux dialect, to retain the last glimmerings of his mother tongue. The Manitoba treasury is rich and could very well afford the luxury. There was at Confederation wisdom in making provision for the dual language, as the French was in the ascendant, and it was impossible to say that it would not continue so. That point is now, however, settled, and the country should divest itself of all children's amusement.

Notwithstanding, should less than five Cabinet Ministers suffice, a country loaded with such wealth cannot flourish without five able bodied honourables at its head. British Columbia, in possession of its Crown Lands, can carry on the affairs of the Province with three Ministers. Nova Scotia can manage its business with three under salaries, but Mr. Norquay must have four colleagues, and each with a deputy, and all the paraphernalia attached to a Department at Ottawa. There is not in the Dominion to-day a Cabinet Minister who does as little office work as Mr. Norquay; and we pledge our reputation there is not one who holds shares and interests in so many railway, mining and other companies that are continually looking for Government patronage. He has plenty of time to look to the interests of the latter, but none to give to the office work of the Province—the latter is all done by proxies on high salaries. Then, again, the appointments he makes in the country, as a rule—a class of the greatest dead beats in the land—bear evidence of the natural peculiarities of the man. There are, of course, a few honorable exceptions, but take his court clerks, bailiffs, registrars, etc., etc., as a whole, and their entire study is to learn how they can dead beat any who may be unsuspicious enough to give them credit. As a rule, in other provinces, these appointments are given to men of distinguished merit in their own localities, but to get an office from the Norquay Government, it is only necessary either to speak the French or contract habits of indolence that totally unfit one for any of the more active pursuits of life. It would be a nice thing surely for the Dominion authorities to entrust the management of the Crown Lands of the Province to such an Administration. If this were done, instead of becoming a source of future revenue to the country, they would shortly be in possession of the class of pets that always find favor in the eyes of Manitoba's model Administrators. No; if the people want this Province to assume the status of its other sisters in the confederacy, the Province must set about ridding itself of the administrative impossibilities that have been for years hanging like so many millstones about its neck.

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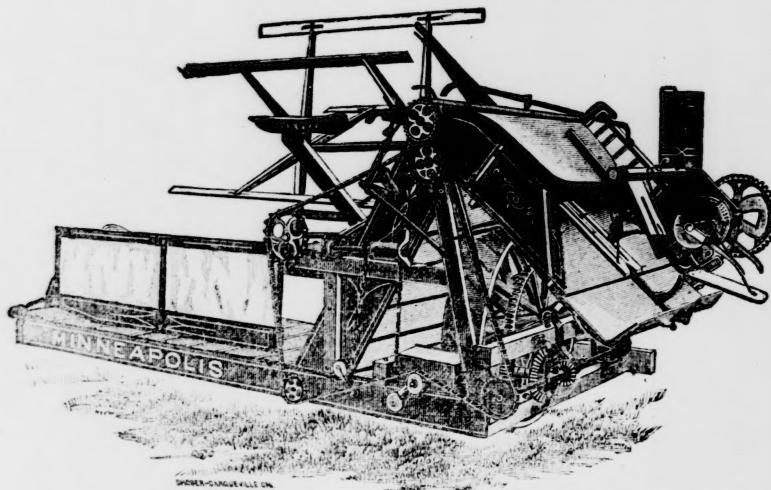
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The only Binder using the celebrated Packer Trip, which absolutely prevents closing.



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And fall lines of small wares always found in a first-class Stock.

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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Travellers' Guide !

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

Corrected According to Latest Official Tables

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

On and after June 17th, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West	Going East
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg, Arrive 6:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
10:00 a.m. Portage la Prairie	11:00 a.m.
2:00 p.m. Brandon	3:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m. Regis	5:00 p.m.
2:22 a.m. Moose Jaw	8:22 p.m.
5:00 p.m. Swift Current	1:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m. Moose Creek	2:30 p.m.
9:15 p.m. Medicine Hat	4:15 p.m.
1:30 a.m. Arrive Calgary	12:30 a.m.

Mr. W. BARK has gone on a two-months' visit to Ontario.

ENGINEER CRAWFORD is getting no better, we are sorry to say. He is very delirious, and gives the inmates of the house considerable trouble.

We want a good boy at the Mail office, to learn the printing business. Good wages will be paid to a suitable youth, and a good opportunity to learn the business will be given.

NEW WHEAT is now coming in in fair quantities the samples being of a high order. Alexander & Kely are paying 75 cents at the mill. If the farmers would only see that their grain is better cleaned before offering it for sale, they would fare better on the market.

OUR City Council are taking practical steps to unravel the liquor mystery. At their meeting Monday evening they fixed liquor licenses at \$150; tavern and saloon and wholesale at \$250, and grocery at \$500. These fees with the payments to the Government will be a pretty good blaster.

MR. SMITH, of Oak Lake, had an interview with our police the other day. He jumped into a buggy standing in front of the Royal and drove down street like Jehu of old. He was fined a V. and asked to repair damages to the buggy. It is needless to say he would not have done as he did but for the effects of bad liquor.

WE understand that the Birtle horse-stealing business has been finally settled, the judges at Winnipeg giving Mr. Burk an order to take the horses held at the Portage by the C.P.R. This reverses P. M. Fortier's decision. It is now a moral certainty Burk will enter a civil action against Adams & Co., for the loss he has sustained.

A TELEGRAM reaches Manitoba to the effect that the C.P.R. wheat has taken the first prize at the fair at Paris, France. It might not be out of place to make the matter more explicit, and say it was the sample exhibited by Mr. J. H. Hartney, of the Souris, and which took the first at the Provincial last year, that the C.P.R. has exhibited with this success.

It is reported that a member of the C.P.R. syndicate has purchased a controlling interest in the Toronto Globe, which if true is deeply to be regretted, as it will convince many, who felt inclined to believe otherwise, everything is not straight with the C.P.R., and the purchase was made to shut out criticism. The acts of all public corporations are public property, and should be scanned closely by the press, and when any attempt is made to stifle that criticism the public cannot be blamed for having their suspicions that all is not right.

ON Monday evening Sir Hector Langevin reached this place, on his return from the west. During his stay he visited many points of interest in the west, and went to considerable trouble to post himself on the capabilities and requirements of the country. He has formed many convictions that cannot fail to be of great service to the country. He received addresses at several points along the line, but one from the Indians through an interpreter, was of particular interest. They made many demands on the Government, but a sum of money he handed them as a present, appeared to be of more importance, than the realization of all future requirements. In short, in its division, they appeared to lose all interest in the future.

Upwards of a hundred members of the British Association, who have been in the province for some days, reached the city at 10 a.m. yesterday, and spent an hour collecting specimens of our natural prairie products. The association have with them many botanists, mineralogists and men well up in other departments of science, and the idea is to collect all the specimens they can, classify on their return, and publish the results of their investigations when all are completed. No doubt the result of their mission will be of some service, as the specimens they may collect will be representatives of the country's worth in many particulars. Among the number is a son of Lord Ross, the celebrated astronomer, and who is himself well up in the science.

H. C. CLAY, Lewis Schofield and Wm. Mills, of Rapid City, were brought here the other day on a charge of larceny. Schofield was sentenced to two months' gaol, but the others were

consumers at the following prices: Winnipeg \$7.50, Portage la Prairie \$7.50, Brandon \$7.50, Moosomin \$6.55, Indian Head \$6.50, Qu'Appelle \$6.50, Regina \$6.50, Moosejaw \$6.25, Swift Current \$6, Maple Creek \$5, Medicine Hat \$4, Calgary \$7. An order for 5,000 tons has been received from the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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